THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

VOL IV. DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1863. NO. 13.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORING BY
E. B. BOUST.
OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $6 00
" Six months,..... 3 50
" Three months,..... 2 50
Single copies,..... 25

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Fellow citizens—The action of the late Democratic State Convention has, as you are aware, placed me in nomination for the Chief Executive office of the State of California. At any time and under all circumstances the people are entitled to demand from every candidate for their suffrages, who aspires to a legislative or executive position, a candid exposition of his opinions on all questions which form the BASIS of our political organizations, and an explicit statement of the policy that he will adopt in the event of his election. Such a course, eminently proper in the existing situation of the country, is certainly in accordance with my own inclinations. I entertain no views which I would conceal—advocate no policy which I would fear to avow, and would accept no office obtained by the sacrifice of candor and integrity.

Inasmuch as my health at this time prevents me from making an extended canvass of the State, and conferring with you personally I desire in the present communication to record in language which no one can fail to understand, my deliberate opinions of the constitutional rights and powers of the federal and state governments, and their relative duties. It is my design, in this connection, to lay before you the line of policy which I deem proper and applicable in the management of our state affairs.—I solicit for them your impartial consideration; assuring you that, however imperfectly expressed, they are the conclusions of a judgment which seeks only the truth, and of a heart that desires, above all earthly aspirations, the *welfare of California—the perpetuity of the Federal Union, and the preservation of the Constitution with all its guarantees of liberty.* These objects can be obtained by one course only—a faithful observance of the spirit and letter of the constitution, as understood by the fathers who framed our institutions, and interpreted by the supreme court of the United States. Even in a period of profound tranquility, a deviation by any department of the government from the sphere of action prescribed for it by the organic law of the land, is attended with dangerous results. But in a time of war and extraordinary excitement, when sectional animosities are intensified, when the passions of the multitude, and the zeal of the dominant party are intolerant of any opposition, the restraints and limitations imposed by law on the federal government should be sacredly observed. A persistent disregard of them by our rulers, if sanctioned by the people, must speedily lead to revolution and anarchy, terminating in the overthrow of constitutional liberty and the dissolution of the Union. During the first sixty years of our national existence no statesman, nor prominent leader of any political party, dared to palliate, much less to justify, an encroachment by the general government on the rights of the states or the liberties of the citizen.—Indeed, such was the jealous solicitude of the fathers on this subject, that at the final session of the first Congress of the United States the following amendment to the constitution was proposed, and subsequently adopted by the requisite number of states:

"*The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.*" Until the advent into power of the republican party the foregoing amendment was held not less obligatory than the grants of power to the federal government, recited in the fundamental law.

No state is more loyal or devoted to the American Union than California. She has responded with alacrity to all demands made on her patriotism, has paid with uncomplaining cheerfulness her portion of the onerous taxes levied by the government and contributed a larger amount to the National Sanitary Fund than any one of her sister states.

But while California has furnished the most gratifying evidence of an ardent and unselfish attachment to the Union, yet her citizens must have witnessed with apprehension and abhorrence reneated acts of tyranny, usurpation and corruption practiced by the republican administration and Congress at Washington City, and their officials, civil and military, throughout the United States. We have seen martial law proclaimed and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, the right of trial by jury denied, the sanctity of the mails violated, contributions levied on whole communities by irresponsible military subordinates, imprisonment, banishment or death inflicted on citizens accused of no crime and tried before tribunals unknown to the laws, and a system of espionage and secret police established which finds a parallel only in the annals of Asiatic despotism. Newspapers which ventured to complain of these outrages have been forcibly suppressed by order of government, or refused all mail facilities, and meetings of the people called to consider and peaceably petition for a redress of grievances have been dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Bear in mind that these wrongs have not been perpetrated alone in sections of the country where rebellion prevailed, but in loyal states of the north; not by lawless and irresponsible mobs, but publicly and shamelessly by the express order, or with the official sanction of the administration. Again, the constitution of the United States, Article 4, Sec. 3, enacts that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, or any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress." In defiance of the plain prohibition of the organic law, Congress, at its last session, passed an act, which the President approved, dismembering the state of Virginia and forming within her boundaries a new state, without the consent of the Legislature. The action of the government in reference to Virginia is of peculiar significance to our people, as propositions have been advocated by leading statesmen of the republican party to dismember California by creating two new states within her limits; a measure which would add to the burdens of our tax-ridden citizens, without any corresponding benefits.

Finally, the President of the United States, by his emancipation proclamation has attempted to interfere with an institution exclusively under the control of the individual states, and has thus erected an almost impassable barrier to the reconstruction of the Union. By his plan of "compensated emancipation" the President and his party propose to tax the laboring white man in order to purchase the freedom of the negro race, and place their labor in competition with that of the white citizens of the north, thus taxed. We cannot flatter ourselves that California, if her people acquiesce in, and by their votes at the ensuing election approve these outrages, will escape from the thraldom which exists in many of our sister states of the Atlantic. Our duty as American citizens, regard for our freedom, and the sacred obligation incumbent on us to bequeath to our children the free institutions under which we have so far eminently prospered, admonish us to register at the polls our earnest protest against these tyrannical and most unwarrantable usurpations of power.

Within the last two years more than two thousand millions of dollars have been expended, and upwards of two hundred thousand of our citizen soldiers have perished on the battle fields or in military hospitals. It is no extravagant assertion that more than half of this treasure and of these invaluable lives have been sacrificed through the imbecility and corruption of the administration at Washington, and its subordinate officers. Reports of congressional committees, at an early period of the war, disclosed the mortifying fact, that partizans of the government were rewarded contracts for army and naval supplies which, resulting in vast fortunes for the contractors, have defrauded the public treasury, and entailed calamity and dishonor on the national arms. It is a significant fact, illustrative of the imbecility which has characterized the action of the federal government, that six military chieftains have successively commanded the army of the Potomac in a period of less than twenty-four months, and that while repeated misfortunes have befallen the Union forces, only one of these chieftains has been subjected to the ordeal of a court.—Indeed, information of military movements has been strenuously suppressed, and truth itself when published has been proscribed as treason. To such an extent has corruption prevailed in the ranks of the administration, that a republican Congress, in order to shield from exposure and punishment official delinquents, enacted, and the President approved, an Act to suspend in certain instances the penal laws for the prosecution of public officers. At the same session a Senator of the United States, from the state of Rhode Island, was proven to have been guilty of the grave offense of receiving a bribe to use his official influence in procuring the purchase, by the government, of arms for our troops; yet the Senator went unpunished, and a venal press which supports the administration, glossed over the crime without rebuke, and almost without a word of comment. To such an extent does corruption exist in the highest political circles of the capitol, and so notorious had become the fact, that a republican House of Representatives was constrained by the pressure of public opinion to censure, for malfeasance in office, the late Secretary of War; yet the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed this unworthy minister and dishonored man Ambassador at the court of the Russian empire.

All these accumulated evidences of alarming national degradation should claim the serious consideration of every true citizen of the republic and of all who seek to save their country from certain destruction. Let us labor then for a return to national justice, for a strict, adherence to national honesty, and let us solemnly resolve to accord to all our people and to all the states their sacred and inalienable rights. This will be the first advance towards opening the way for an honorable peace for the lasting reunion of our beloved country, and for the final adjustment of all the difficulties that have divided the republic.

The democratic state convention which assembled at Sacramento City on the 8th of the present month, adopted and published to the world the following resolutions. They constitute the basis of the democratic organization in this state. They enunciate, in plain and unequivocal language, principles which meet my entire approbation. If elected I shall feel myself bound, by every consideration of honor and duty, to respect and maintain them:

Resolved, That the democracy of the state of California are in favor of an unalterable adherence to the constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees of civil liberty unimpaired.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration and preservation of the whole American Union; that we recognize to its fullest extent the right and duty of the government to resist by every constitutional mode rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy; but we recognize that right solely for the purpose of restoring its constitutional authority, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the state of California, as a member of the Union, to yield obedience to all constitutional acts of Congress and the Federal Executive, and that any individual, of any party, who shall endeavor to incite insurrection or rebellion within her borders, or disaffection and discord among her people, is a traitor to her best interests.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they do not consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the the civil by the military law in states not in insurrection or rebellion—the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in such states where civil law exists in full force and reign—the suppression of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press—the open and avowed disregard of state rights—the fanatical attempt to place the negro on a social and political equality with the white race—and the employment of unusual test oaths—as calculated to preserve or restore a union of the several states or perpetuate a government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret political organizations and societies, as dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive to our republican form of government.

Resolved, That we claim and demand as inalienable rights, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, of the press, and further declare that government agents should at all times be held to a strict accountability to the people, and that all errors of such agents should be liable to the full and free discussion for the purpose of correction by the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we denounce and unqualifiedly condemn the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States as tending to protract indefinitely civil war, incite servile insurrection and inevitably close the door forever to a restoration of the union of these States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all Congressional laws tending to substitute a paper currency in California in place of our own metalic circulating medium.

Resolved, That the spirit and meaning of the Democratic Platform of this State are comprised in the words, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

There are other subjects of grave public importance, not directly embraced in the above resolutions. Permit me, before closing this communication, to lay before you my views in reference to them, soliciting that patient and serious consideration which it becomes a free people to bestow on all questions that may vitally affect their present and future prosperity.

When California became a sovereign member of the American Confederacy, she was endowed with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any of the original thirteen states. By virtue of that sovereignty she is entitled to all the mineral wealth within her boundaries. Such is the opinion of successive legislatures that have expressed, through various enactments, their views on the subject, and such has been the solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court of the state. Thus far the state has guarded this right with the most jealous care. She holds it in trust for the benefit of her citizens, leaving them perfectly free to work and develop the mines as their own judgments may dictate, exacting no tribute from parties in possession, and acquiescing in the local laws made by the miners themselves for the management and government of their respective districts. Any interference with the mines, then, by the federal government, could result only in unmitigated evil. It would impair, if not destroy all mining titles now existing, and checking all future developments of this the chief source of our wealth and prosperity, virtually striking at the very foundations of our established greatness, and substituting for the present active energy of our people, wide-spread confusion and desolation. I shall, therefore, if elected to the Gubernatorial office, support and recommend the policy heretofore pursued by the state on this subject. It shall be my care, under all circumstances to maintain the miners in the sole and undisputed possession of their claims, undisturbed by any edicts or orders of federal authority, and exempt from any control or taxation by the federal government. I am induced to be thus explict on this subject from various indications which have recently occurred, foreshadowing a disposition on the part of the present administration, to assert a control over the mines, with a view to raise extraordinary revenue for governmental purposes. Such a course of policy will not be tolerated by our citizens, and if persisted in, will result disastrously to the material interests of the state. My own opinion is fixed and unalterable, that "TO THE MINERS BELONG THE MINES," and if elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State, I pledge myself to employ all the power which the constitution and the laws may confer on me to the maintenance and enforcement of this policy.

There is another subject of vast importance to all classes of our citizens, and of special interest to the laboring white population of California. Recent events in the Atlantic states indicate an immigration to our shores of a large number of the negro race. The destructive and unconstitutional policy of the administration has released from servitude many thousands of this unfortunate race, in the border and other southern states. They follow our armies from their old homes to the free states.—There they are not permitted to remain, and consequently will, unless prohibitory measures are adopted, seek an asylum in California.—While duty enjoins us to act with kindness toward those of African descent who are already within our borders, sound judgment teaches that it is impolite to permit the immigration into our state of a race which must ever remain a separate and inferior caste. The immediate and most obvious effect of their presence will be to bring their labor into a ruinous competition with that of our worthy industral classes; a result which must be deplored by all who regard the material prosperity and moral advancement of the laboring population as one of the noblest objects of a state's legislation. In the event of my election, I shall use my personal and official influence, as far as it may be legitimately exerted, to procure the passage of laws to discourage the immigration of all such persons.—It will be my proudest ambition to aid in making California in every respect, what the pioneers of the state designed it should be, the home of a happy, enlightened and patriotic race of white freemen.

As the federal taxes, which our citizens will be required to pay for many years to come, will necessarily be onerous in the extreme, I shall, if elected, endeavor to administer the state government with a view to the strictest economy. To the attainment of this end I shall advocate and earnestly recommend to the legislative department of the state, a thorough revision of the revenue laws, the abolishment of all useless offices, and the reduction of salaries whenever practicable. During the last session of the Legislature franchises of great value have been lavishly granted to individuals; in many instances with such reckless disregard of the wishes or welfare of the people as to induce a reasonable suspicion that corrupt appliances had influenced the legislative action. Again, the Legislature, with the sanction of the Governor, has made appropriations anticipating the ordinary revenues of the state for years to come. It requires no argument to illustrate the pernicious result of such a system. These abuses must be corrected or the state will be involved in hopeless bankruptcy. Whether a party which has inaugurated them can be safely entrusted with their reformation, is a question which remains for you to determine.

Fellow-citizens, if ever there was a time in our history which demanded from the people of California the exercise of enlightened reason and exalted patriotism, the present is that period. The ordinary issues of a State canvass sink into insignificance when compared to the consequences dependent on the result of the approaching September election. It will determine by what principles, and under what rules the Government of California shall be administered for the ensuing four years. More than that: it will exercise an important influence on the public opinion of the Eastern States, and possibly on the destinies of the nation. Your very isolation from the tumultuous passions, and scenes of sanguinary violence, prevalent in other sections of the Union, will bestow dignity and power on any judgment you may render. Decide, then, whether you will adhere to a party, the leaders of which ruthlessly trample upon the most sacred guarantees of liberty, or whether you will support the National Democracy in their efforts to arrest the progress of a despotism which threatens to subvert every vestige of freedom that yet remains in the American Confederacy. Decide, as far as your votes can determine the question, whether the internecine war which desolates our unhappy country shall be waged for the preservation of that Constitution, and the restoration of that Union, which your fathers ordained; or whether it shall be conducted in a spirit of fanaticism, which abhors and rejects alike the dictates of of humanity and the usages of civilized nations, with no other objects than the emancipation of four millions of negro slaves of the South, and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism in the North. Whatever may be your decision, my fervent prayer is that Heaven will vouchsafe to our beloved country a speedy deliverance from her present troubles, and to California and her sister communities on the Pacific the continuance of *peace, prosperity and liberty.*

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

July 13th, 1863.

Written for the Dutch Flat Enquirer.

JERRY HORGAN'S BILLIARD MATCH.

BY NORA.

[The following highly authentic narrative was published in the Cork *Magazine*, for January, 1848; being a contribution to the third number of that periodical. It has been long out of print, and we re-publish it at the request of persons who wish to preserve the story.]

I'll not say how many years ago—for 'tis judicious not to give a clue to our age, even when we assemble among man's best—our names may slip out, and, I make up well yet, and may be tempted to commit matrimony—but one evening, Henry Wayne and I turned into the —— street rooms for a game of billiards. 'Twas a good table for its day—for I will go so far as to admit that slate nor metal was in vogue at that period—Indian-rubber cushions were undreamed of, and the effects of *gas* either on the lighting of the billiard table, or the running of billiard balls were undiscovered mysteries. I wasn't a bad hand at a cue either—not that I am getting old—and my sight is as sharp as a needle, but I'm thrown off my game somehow by these new inventions. I never have been able to measure my gas with any accuracy, and I cannot calculate the elasticity of that cursed Indian-rubber—for all the world like widow's wiles. This, however, has nothing to do with my story. Henry and I, as I mentioned, went into the room, and on entering found it unoccupied, save by the old marker, Jerry Horgan, who was amusing himself by the performance of incomprehensible carrums; the facility with which he accomplished them proving how well he deserved his reputation of the crack-player in Munster. Henry, whose first visit it was to the room, being a stranger to the neighborhood had never seen Jerry before, and Jerry, in addition to his billiard celebrity was to all intents and purposes, a *character.*

"Well, Jerry," said I, "how goes the world with you these days?"

"Faix then masther Frank 'taint as smooth as a billiard table, nor as aisy as a losin' hazard; but we sthrives to make our game for all that, notwithstandin'."

"Well, Jerry, I am glad to hear it. This, Henry, is the prince of billiard players, Jerry Horgan. No man ever handled a cue that hasn't heard of him. For thirty years he hasn't met his match. Eh, Jerry, isn't it so?"

"Faix thin, masther Frank, sir, it's no lie for you," returned he with a self-complacent look. "Jerry Horgan never met his match but wan'st; but be gorra, 'twas near being wan turn too many."

"Oh! that's the old story, Jerry,—but you didn't meet your match then surely—though you had a sharp lad to deal with; you outwitted him in the end. Few could have turned the tables on him as you did."

"Well, sure enough, I did, sir. Clever as he was, I bate him for all!"

"And who was his adversary?" exclaimed Henry.

"The man who could come near Horgan at a game of billiards, must have known how to handle a cue. Who was he?"

"Oh! tut, I forgot you didn't know the story," said I winking at Henry; "and a singular one it is. Jerry will have to tell it to you; I'll warrant, and strange as it is, you may credit it too, for I'd have no hesitation in swearing to the truth of it."

"Truth of it; faith thin 'tis I that might safely take my Bible oath of it, from beginning to end!"

"Well, then, let's have it, Jerry; my friend here will have a treat in hearing it from you."

"Yerrah, no, sir," replied Jerry, with a well acted modesty of manner, and spotting the red ball—"'twouldn't intherest the gintleman, indeed there aint much in it, tho' 'tis a quare story enough. D'ye play even, sir?"

"Oh! come, Jerry," said I, well aware that he only required—as the ladies do on some occasions—a little pressing, and that he was firmly convinced of the fact, that no other circumstance that could be named possessed one half the interest or importance of the narrative in question—"you'll not get off so easily. 'Tisn't every day one can hear a tale like yours."

"Well, gentlemen, if you wish, and 'll have the patience to listen to it, I'm satisfied," and he commenced his oft-told narrative in his own words.

"'Tis fifteen years now, gintleman, that one evening, an' sure enough of all days in the year, it was the nineteenth of November, I was alone here by myself, knockin' the balls about, an' waitin' for the gintlemen to come in, afther dinners, as usual, for a game just as I was this evenin' when you walked in, an' a strange gintleman walked in, that I never see in the room afore. My back was to the door, in the act of making a sthroke, an' I didn't perceave him entherin' or hear the openin' of the door,' so av coorse I was a little surprised on looking up to find him standin' forenenst me an' regarding me in an investegatin' way. Howsomever, I was about makin' some remark to him, when he stopped me, by saying, 'Go on, Horgan, that's not a bad carrum,' for I was afther makin' a carrum at that moment, you see. 'D'ye think you could make that again?' says he. Well, you see, I was fastidious of my play and the sthroke wasn't so difficult afther all—an' being offinded rayther at the supersaylus manner of his remark—'make it agin,' says I, 'I'd make it with the hairy ind of a brush, for a month of Sundays,' says I.

'Oh! d'ye play with the hairy ind of a brush, too?' says he, quite sudden. 'Why?' says I, not expectin' to be tuck up short in that stupid English kind o' way, 'I don't spake in the lithcral sense,' says I, of coorse; 'but, I mane to say that I'd make the sthroke aisy enough,' says I.

'I see,' says he,—'I thought you were sayrious, and that you used to play with the hairy end of a brush. I know only one gentleman who does, an' indade its not an aisy matther,' says he, quite careless like. Well, I didn't take much notice of his observation, thinking, of course, he was only funnin' me in spakin' of of any body playing with the hairy end of a brush, so he walked up to the top of the room, an' stood with his back to the fire whistlin' and seemingly in meditashun, or a sort of brown study as it might be. He was a tall gintleman, about fifty or so, with a grey head and a thrifle bald on the top of it, an' indeed a presentable lookin' man enough, an' was dressed in a long coat, button'd rayther high up in front. Still, there wasn't anything about him in particular to remark, beyant any o' those who used to come ginerally to play; an' I didn't take any special notice of him at that time. Well, sir, afther standin' silent there whistlin' for a few minutes, he looked at me and says he, 'Horgan, you're a good player!' 'Not very bad, indeed, sir,' says I. 'No, says he 'I should think not—I heard of you a good distance from this.'—'Did you, sir, you're a stranger I suppose, thin sir,' says I. 'indeed I may say I am, 'twas in South Ameraky I heard of you,' says he. 'Och, blud an' thunder, sir, you're jokin' surely. You don't mane to say, they iver heard tell of me in South Ameraky, you might as well say, I'm known at the Antipodes or the North Pole,' says I.

'Horgan,' says he, looking dark enough at me, 'I don't know whether your name is gone to the North Pole nor the Antepodes, and I didn't say it had, but I'd have you to know, Horgan, that I'm of a sayrious profession, and I'm not given to jokin,' and it was in Ameraky I heard of you, an' be the same token I often wished I had you near me, when I was in Terry del Fen-ay-go,' says he. Well, I was a leetle put out, you see, by the gintleman seemin' buffed, an' indade, moreover, by the civility of his observation, in regard of me, so says I, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but I didn't think you could be sayrious in sayin' you heard of me so far off, I hope I haven't offinded you, sir, for I'd be very sorry indade to do so. That place you spake of, sir, is a fine counthry, I suppose.' I said this partly from curiosity, and partly because I thought it might be plasen to the gintleman to be drawn out on it, obsarvin' that most gintlemen who thraveled were fond of tellin' of the places they were at.'

'Oh! don't mind beggin' pardon,' says he, 'I know you didn't mane any offince; but you're rather lose in your morality here, an' don't expect people always to tell the truth. Terry del Fen-ay-go, the place you ask about, you may call a fine counthry indade. 'Tis raythor hot for those that arn't accustomed to it—'barrin' for docthors that's up to every divilment,' says I, to myself—'but for all that, if you were once there you'd never leave it,' says he. 'By gorneys, sir,' says I, 'it must be a fine place.'—'Horgan,' says he, lookin' very dark agin, 'maybe you don't know that you're swearin, but that's an oath, an' pray don't repate it in my presence.' 'Beggin' your pardon, sir,' says I, I didn't mane any harm by it,'—they must be the devil all out at religion,' says I, to myself, 'in Terry del Fen-ay-go, if they won't let a man say by gorneys, or an unmainin' remark of that kind. Howsomever, to change the subject.'

'I suppose, sir,' says I, 'you're a great player,' 'Indeed,' says he, 'I'm too great a player. It isn't that I can't find my match, for I gave up up all notion of that long ago, and niver think of playin' the best players I meet except behind my back, but with all that I'm obliged to give such unmaysonable odds, that it spoils all sport in the game. I've been everywhere that I've heard of a good hand at billiards, but it's all the same, and to tell you the truth, its hearin' of your great reputation that I'm come here, in the hope of findin' at last somebody to play with, in some degree to my satisfaction.'

Well, I didn't know what to make of him, when I heard him spake this way; but makin' all allowance for bastin', I couldn't help thinkin' he must be a great player intirely. Still the notion of anybody playin' me behind his back, and givin' me points was more than I could understand, an' I felt inclined to thry my skill against him, accordingly, says I, 'what you say, sir, bates all I iver heard of, but, if you're for thryin' a game, I'm your man, sir.' 'Very well,' says he, 'do you think you can play me even?' 'An' you play behind your back, sir,' says I.—'Oh! yes, of course,' says he. 'I'll thry, sir,' says I. 'I wouldn't have the conscience to take points from you, without a thrial at all events, sir.' 'I hope it is conscience that makes you say so, Horgan, an' not pride in your play.—Pride is a bad thing an' should be guarded against, Horgan,' says he. 'Well,' says I, to myself, 'this gentleman is very religious, surely, for a grate player, an' bloody sharp too, for sure enough my pride was mortified at the notion of my play bein' made so light of. I was taken aback a little by the remark, but, without waitin' for my answer, he took up the spot ball, an' said, 'I'll play off, if you wish. Have you any choice of balls?—they are all alike to me.'—'Oh, none in life, sir,' says I. 'Do play off, if you plaze. What kind of a cue do you like, light or heavy, sir?' 'Don't mind a cue for me,' says he, 'I never play with any but my own!' With that, sir, he put his left hand unther the skirt of his coat, and took the cue out from unther it, laving only a couple of foot of the top of it to be seen, an' keepin' the rest hid intirely unther the skirt. It was as straight as an arrow; but very fine intirely, in the point.—He gave it a rut of the chalk, and spotted his ball to play off, but before he made the sthroke, says he to me. 'Horagn, stand a little in front of me, it puts me out a bit.' Well, I moved round as he tould me, an' he played off, at the red ball; faith, and to my great surprise, brought both the balls into baulk, lavin' a beautiful hazard for himself for the next sthroke, for all the world as if he spotted the balls for it. Still, for all, I had some chance for a carrum myself round the cushions, an' he caught my eye, sure enough, grazin' the angle for it. 'I wish I left the balls safer, Horgan,' says he. 'Wisha,' says I, 'you needn't, for they're as safe as a church.' 'Raly, Horgan,' says he, 'you oughtn't to use them profane expressions; I hope the persons that play here don't indulge in such language. Go on now, and don't use that remark agin, while I'm here at all events.' Well, I thought this banged Bannaghee, but I said nothin' an' played off, an' as luck would have it, I made the carrum in beautiful style. This put me in spirits, you see, an' faith I scored half a dozen carroms on hazards in no time. Then it came to his turn, an' he did play beautiful, sure enough; but to make a long story short, faith I won the game in the end, bein' fifty to his forty-eight. Well, faith he looked a leetle put out on losin of the game, an' turnin' round to me, says, 'Horgan, you have to say, what no man has these thirteen years; no matther what odds I gave—that you won a game, but, I'll give you five points for another, an' back my game. The fact is, I played careless in the beginnin' from not considerin' enough what man I had agin' me. 'I'll play the game with you, sir,' says I, 'but I'll not mind bettin' till I sees a little more of your play.' 'Oh, all right,' says he, 'your'e not out much either, believe me, an' you do well to kape at the safe side.' Well, to be sure, I was almost tempted to take a bet, he said this in such a crowin' manner, but I didn't, an we played the seckend game an' 'tis I that was mad with myself for my tiresomeness when 'twas over, for faith I bate him by seven points in the fifty. 'Horgan,' says he, lookin' very vexed but spakin' very mild for all, 'you're a great player, there's no denying; but I'll tell ye what, you don't bate me in the next game, given' you ten points, or I'll niver take a cue in my hand agin,' srys he.' Well, afther batin him one game even, and a seckend at five points, I couldn't stand this of course, so, says I, 'T' at's too much of a good thing, sir, Saint Pether wouldn't give me ten points and play me behind his back, sir,' says I. 'I can't allow you, Horgan,' says he, growing very angry to all appearance—'I can't allow you to introduce the name of that respectable person in that style. You ought to be ashamed of yourself,' says he.

(To be concluded next week.)

A LAW TO PUNISH POVERTY.—It is well enough to put things in their true shape. Let us try it:

"Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States—That any able bodied man between the ages of twenty and forty-five, who shall from any cause be too poor to pay three hundred dollars on demand, shall be seized and conveyed to the nearest military post and compelled to serve in the ranks as a private soldier for the full term of three years, any provisions in the federal or state constitution to the contrary, notwithstanding."—*Logan Gazette.*

KILLED.—At Iowa Hill, some time last week, a pig belonging to Wm. Kilgo went into the Hotel d'Orleans and was there attacked by two dogs. Kilgo crossed the street to drive them off, when Isadore Addge, a workman in the hotel interfered, they had a fight in the course of which, Kilgo who was armed with a pick-handle struck Addge with it breaking his skull, from the effects of which he died on Friday last.—We learn that Kilgo has had his examination and was held to answer.

WHEN the movement was made in Congress to refund General Jackson's fine, the old patriot then in retirement at the Hermitage, wrote to a Senator a letter on the subject, in which he said: "I would be the last man on earth to do any act which would invalidate the principle that the military should always be subject to the civil power."

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1863.

☞ Jo Hamilton, "the young Demosthenes of Placer," addressed a large audience in this place on Saturday evening last, and was attentively listened and enthusiastically cheered.—He spoke for about two hours, during which time he told more straight truths, enlisted more sympathy for the cause he was advocating, and made more converts to the principles of Democracy than any one we have heard since the campaign commenced. The Republicans are fairly quaking in their boots, and any number of Democrats are parading our town with bouyant and exultant steps. Truly the people are opening their eyes to the enormities which have been practised upon them; they begin to understand the hypocrital cries of the Republicans which have heretofore deafened their understandings to the true interest of the public.—They are coming out of the John Brown party by scores and manfully taking their places in the ranks of the only truly Union party now in existence. A party that has, from its first organization advocated a strict adherance to the Constitution of the Government as the only safeguard against the enemies of the country.

CANDIDATES.—Our town for the past week has swarmed with candidates for office. They are all striving with laudable zeal, to see which can best agratiate themselves with the people, but when the verdict is pronounced on the second of September next, we believe that the principles which have so often tended to disperse the black clouds of fanaticism that has so often gathered over our country in the last thirty years, will again be scattered to the four winds, and the teachings of the Democracy will stand fourth in their purity and grandeur, a lasting rebuke to those who sacriligiously attack the only government especially protected by Divine Providence.

IN a speech made by Hon. B. F. Brewster, of Philadelphia, occurs the following patriotic passage, which, as usual the abolitionists of this State are endeavoring to appropriate to themselves, and that, too, in the face of the fact, that they utterly repudiate the idea of a Union so long as slavery is permitted in the South, while the Democrat favors a Union *with* or *without* slavery. All we ask is, that the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the *Government*, and when they signify their intention of doing this, our Democracy says, cease fighting; give each section its proper guarantees as provided by the constitution (for Democrats still believe there is yet such a document, the so-called Union party to the contrary notwithstanding,) our Abolition disunionists, however, oppose this, and say that the people of the South must be slaughtered indiscriminately, that slavery, being a social evil must be wiped out at any and every cost, and they are determined to leave no effort untried to accomplish this end. This conditional Union sentiment which pervades the[ir] *dis*-union Abolition ranks stinks in the nostrils of the people, and the masses are beginning to see that enough blood has been shed, and enough money been spent for the accomplishment of this one idea of the Republican party—the liberation of the slaves, and are about arrived at the conclusion no longer to support a party whose every object is the raising of the negro and the debasement of the white man. The extract mentioned above reads as follows, and nothing could be more ridiculous than to say that it is a Republican sentiment, for their leaders in Congress and from the hustings, repudiate the doctrine. In speaking of the prosecution of the war Mr. Brewster said:

"I am for this war to compel obedience to law; to prevent foreign treaties with a new and feeble power within our territorial limits; to uphold the honor of our country before the world, and to prove the strength of Democratic institution, to enforce obedience to law as absolutely as an imperial Cæsar. This occasion will not permit many words. This is my testimony, and I trust others of my political persuasion will think with me and act with me for our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And I say to you that the Northern man who will give his sympathy to Southern men who call him a dog and a coward, is worse than a dog, and deserves to be spit upon. And now, gentlemen, I go for prosecuting this war, 'nigger or no nigger.' I go for it for the reasons I have stated; and if we do not succeed, I go for crippling the rebels so their devilish independence won't be worth a straw."

They not only steal the money from the Government to enrich themselves, but attempt to steal the principles of the only party which has ever benefitted the country. Surely it *is* a *purity*.]

DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.—We have received the first number of a daily paper recently started in Virginia city by Messrs. Linthicum & Hastings, and edited by Mr. Linthicum. It presents a fair typographical appearancee, and is filled with the very best quality of reading matter. The people of Nevada Territory have long wanted a good, reliable paper, one that was fully committed to the advocacy of the constitution and laws, and we congratulate them in having secured the services of so able a writer as Mr. Linthicum. May the *Standard* wave over the people of the Territory until the great blessings of a free and independent government shall be fully acknowledged by every citizen.—We greet you, brother Linthicum.

☞ WHAT is the reason our young ex-Senator declined to enter the lists with his opponent, A. C. Bradford? Because he is not capable, according to his own admissions, of expounding the principles he pretends to advocate. Is this the boasted test which his party vauntingly asserts it is guided by? In this case, the subject falls short of the first qualification as established by Jefferson. If he is not *capable* of meeting Mr. Bradford before the people in debate, he is certainly not capable or worthy of the position to which he aspires. Probably the absence of Henry Ward Beecher and the illness of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts has something to do with his incapacity.

☞ WE call attention to the Election Proclamation which we publish to-day; also, the law regulating elections. Those officiating as Inspectors and Judges should read the law and become familiar with its requirements

LITTLE YORK, Nevada Co., Aug. 18.

FRIEND BOUST:—I lately made a trip over the mountains, and was surprised to witness the accessions to the wealth and population of Placer county. It bids fair to be *the* El Dorado of California. The progress made upon the wagon road, and the vigor with which it is prosecuted, make a certainty that this great thoroughfare will soon be opened for travel and freight; thus adding, in the value of the road and improvements along the route, a large amount to the taxable property of your county; while the grade pegs of the Pacific Railroad, suggest a source of wealth almost incalculable. Besides this there are thousands prospecting in the Eastern portion of the coenty in the belief that the extensive quartz lodes there will prove good upon trial. If so, you can safely calculate that the least portion of your wealth and population will lie west of the Sierras.

A brief allusion to these mines is the chief object of this communication.

To understand their location I must sketch the topography of the place.

The second summit, or Washoe mountain, extends along the Eastern side of Lake Tahoe (or Bigler) in a northerly direction to Truckee river. The Truckee has its source in the north end of Tahoe and runs northerly about eighteen miles to the Donner cabins and thence easterly to and through a break in the Washoe mountains. On the western slope of the Washoe mountains, and about twelve miles from its summit, is a low range of hills, commencing at Squaw Valley on the Truckee, about six miles from the Lake, and extending from thence northerly and nearly parallel with the Washoe mountain, about twenty-five miles to the Truckee below the mouth of the Little Truckee.—This range of hills is nearly equi-distant between the summit of the Sierra and the Washoe mountains, and about as far west of Washoe summit as the Virginia mines are east of it. It is in this low range of hills that over one thousand men are now delving for silver and gold. Numerous quartz lodes of immense extent have been found through their whole extent. There has, as yet, been but a commencement of prospecting, and it is too early for any one to find out what the result will be. That there is silver and gold in the croppings we know; but where there may be, even at a small depth below, we know not. There are many reports of assays, ranging from thirty to four hundred dollars per ton. I broke some of the croppings from the Strong & Nevada claims, near Juniper creek, at an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above the Truckee, which were assayed by Mr. Ott, of Nevada, and yielded at the rate of $11 40 per ton; about equal value of silver and gold.

The most objectionable feature of the lodes, is their immense extent. The Coggin claim at Squaw Valley, where the lode commences, is literally a mountain of quartz, arising precipitously six or eight hundred feet, and at least one thousand feet in width. As you go north on these lodes, they seem to be more condensed, averaging from twenty to forty feet, and well defined between granite casings.

The great advantage of these mines, will be the facilities for working; the water of the Truckee being available for crushing every ton of quartz. There is also an abundance of good timber on the whole range, besides the Dutch Flat wagon road passes over the mines near the center of the range.

There are already four or five towns laid out on the range; but a blind man can see that the principal place of business will be on the wagon road near the center of the range.

Should these mines prove good, let the enthusiast speculate upon the accessions to the wealth and population of Placer county.

MINER.

TOWNSHIP CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Township Central Committee held at Dutch Flat on Saturday, August 15th, 1863, the resignation of S. A. Miller, the nominee of the late Township Democratic Convention for the office of Constable was read and accepted.

Mr. Jamison placed in nomination the name of J. A. Shoemaker, and James Gillson nominated J. H. Baker. On counting the ballots Mr. Baker was announced the nominee of the Democratic party of this Township in place of S. A. Miller, resigned.

On motion it was resolved that the committee postpone the nomination of a Justice of the Peace in place of Mr. Brown until after the September election.

On motion the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

E. B. BOUST, *Ch'n.*

P. GIMMELL, *Sec.*

DONATION PARTY.—The ladies of this place, always foremost in every good work, will give a donation supper at the Grey Hound Saloon, on Tuesday evening next, August 25th, for the benefit of our resident minister. We hope there will be a general turnout on this occasion. Mr. Maddux has labored among us faithfully, and it is nothing but just that he should receive a remuneration for his ardent services. The congregation in this place is but small, and to require the members to foot the entire bill of supporting the preacher would be unjust. Each citizen, and especially each head of a family should not only consider it a duty, but a privilege, to assist in the support of the Christian ministry; in being blessed with the opportunity of having the house of God opened in their midst where they can worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences; where Divine commands are expounded to suit the understanding of all; where their wives and little ones can gather to receive the teachings and imbibe from fountains flowing from the ever living God. We have received the services of the minister for two years without making any adequate provision for the wants of himself or family, and we should blush with shame at our negligence in this respect. Let us remedy our past thoughtlessness now in repairing our unintentional wrong by convincing the minister that we are at least liberal and just—though wayward and thoughtless. "The Lord loveth the cheerful giver." Let every one make it a point to be at the supper. Tickets to supper, $2 00. Ladies, free.

DECLINED.—We are requested by Jonathan Brown, Esq., of Illinoistown, to state that he will not be a candidate for reelection to the office of Justice of the Peace; that if elected, he will not qualify. Mr. Brown says that his advanced age will totally prevent his attending to the duties of Justice hereafter.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general election will be held on Wednesday, the 2nd day of September next, throughout the State, at which the following officers are to be elected, and "An Act to provide Bonds for completing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum," approved April 27th, 1863. is to be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for ratification: Three members of Congress, a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a Controller, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a Surveyor General, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, a State Printer, a State Harbor Commissioner. Also, State Senators, as follows: 1st District, composed of the counties of San Diego and San Bernardino, 1 senator. 2nd District, composed of the county of Los Angeles, 1 senator. 3rd District, composed of the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, 1 senator. 4th District, composed of the counties of Tulare and Fresno, 1 senator. 5th District, composed of the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus, 1 senator. 6th District, composed of the counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey, 1 senator. 7th District, composed of the county of Santa Clara, 1 senator. 8th District, composed of the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, 1 senator, and for the county of San Francisco, 4 senators. 9th District, composed of the county of Alameda, 1 senator. 10th District, composed of the counties of Contra Costa and Marin, 1 senator. 11th District, composed of the San Joaquin, 1 senator. 12th District, composed of the county of Tuolumne, 1 senators. 13th District, composed of the county of Calaveras, 2 senators. 14th District, composed of the county of Amador, 1 senator. 15th District, composed of the county of El Dorado, 2 senafors. 16th District, composed of the county of Sacramento, 2 senators. 17th District, composed of the counties of Solano and Yolo, 1 senator. 18th District, composed of the counties of Napa, Lake and Mendecino, 1 senator. 19th District, composed of the county of Sonoma, 1 senator. 20th District, composed of the county of Placer, 2 senators.—21st District, composed of the county of Nevada, 2 senators. 22nd District, composed of the county of Sierra, 1 senator. 23rd District, composed of the counties of Yuba and Sutter, 1 senator, and for the county of Yuba, 1 senator. 24th District, composed of the counties of Butte and Plumas, 1 senator, and for the county of Butte 1 senator.—25th District, composed of the counties of Tehama and Colusi, 1 senator. 26th District, composed of the counties of Shasta and Trinity, 1 senator. 27th District, composed of the counties of Humboldt Klamath and Del Norte, 1 senator. 28th District, composed of the county of Siskiyou, 1 senator.

Also, members of Assembly, as follows: San Diego county, 1 member; San Bernardino county, 1 member; Los Angeles county, 2 members; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, 1 member; Tulare county, 1 member; Fresno county, 1 member; Mariposa county, 1 member; Merced and Stanislaus counties, 1 member; Santa Cruz county, 1 member; Monterey county, 1 member; Santa Clara 3 members; San Francisco county, 12 members; San Mateo county, 1 member; Alameda county, 2 members; Contra Costa county, 1 member; Marin county, 1 member; San Joaquin county, 2 members; Tuolumne and Mono counties, 3 members; Calaveras county, 3 members; Amador county, 2 members; El Dorado county, 4 members; Sacramento county, 5 members; Solano county, 1 member; Yolo county, 1 member; Napa and Lake counties, 1 member; Mendecino county, 1 member; Sonoma county, 3 members; Placer county, 3 members; Nevada county, 4 members; Sierra county, 2 members; Yuba county, 3 members; Sutter county, 1 member; Butte county, 2 members; Plumas county, 1 member; Tehama and Colusi counties, 1 member; Shasta county, 1 member. Trinity county, 1 member; Humboldt county, 1 member; Klamath and Del Norte counties, 1 member; Siskiyou county, 2 members.

An Act to provide Bonds for completing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum," approved April 27th, 1863, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for ratification, in accordance with section 12 of said act, at the General Election to be held on Wednesday, the second day of September next; those voting for the same shall have written or printed on their ballots for State officers, the words, "*Asylum Building Act*"—and those voting against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "*Against Asylum Building Act.*"

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed.

Done at Sacramento, California, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of Cal.

By the Governor.
W. H. WEEKS, *Secretary of State.*

IT IS ORDERED, That in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, and the laws regulating the elections of this State, a General Election be held

On Wednesday, September 2nd, 1863,

at the various precincts established by the Board of Supervisors of this county, for the following State and County officers: One Governor, One Lieutenant Governor, Three members of Congress, One Secretarry of State, One State Treasurer, One State Controller, One Attorney General, One Clerk of the Supreme Court, One State Printer, One Surveyor General, One Harbor Commissioner, Two State Senators for the 20th District, Three Members of Assembly, One Sheriff, One County Clerk, One County Treasurer, One County Recorder, One District Attorney, One Superintendant of Common Schools, One Public Administrator, One County Surveyor, One Coroner, One Supervisor of District No. 3, Two Constables and One Road Commissioner in each Township.

TOWNSHIP 1.

Beal's Bar—H H Johnson, Inspector; J Henry and M M Lee, Judges.
Wildwood—John McGinley, Inspector; A J Higgins and H V Dudley, Judges.
Dotan's Bar—J C Hampton, Inspector; G M Rogers and J Nickerson, Judges.
Gault House—Jo Williams, Inspector; Charles Friend and G Beach, Judges.
Dry Creek—H F Davis, Inspector; R Butterfield and James Rice, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 2.

Virginia—T B Harper, Inspector; A J Abbott and George D Aldrich, Judges.
Gold Hill—Mahoney, Inspector; T Ross and D Willard, Judges.
Superior—P P Kaylor, Inspector; R P Arlingham and Henry Markley, Judges.
Ophir—W G Taylor, Inspector; W Galvin and George Hursh, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 3.

Auburn—J R Gwynn, Inspector; John T Reed and M P H Love, Judges.
Rattlesnake—A Cook, Inspector; A Cassidy and D S Carringer, Judges.
Orr's Ranch—W H Orr, Inspector; D Oliver and W Pgea, Judges.
Neilsburg—J Lively, Inspector; M. Buckley and A C Neil, Judges.
Rock Creek—Thomas Shanley, Inspector; A S Newton and John O'Farrell, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 4.

Lisbon—Geo W Applegate, Inspectar; W Roro and J E Simpson, Judges.
Manhattan Bar—R D Hart, Inspector; W B Osborn and A McGregor, Judges.
Illinoistown—Jon Brown, Inspector; W Morris and A V Quinn, Judges.
Gold Run—Dr S Palmer, Inspector; H H Brown and G B Bailey, Judges.
Dutch Flat—John Y Thomas, Inspector; L Arnstein and W C Bichmond, Judges.
Blue Bluff—H Gillespie, Inspector; John Stow and V Ayers, Judges.
Lost Camp—James Gilson, Inspector; M Borah and D Irwin, Judges.
Texas Diggings—E H Smithwick, Inspector; T Williams and O Monson, Judges.
Secord's Camp Precinct—L Secord, Inspector; Captain Henny and — Polly, Judges.
McDonald's Camp Precinct—J C McDonald, Inspector; — Wodsworth and Jerry Murray, Judges

TOWNSHIP 5.

Forest Hill—H J Crumpton, Inspector; P B Fagan and Jacob Schmidt, Judges.
Yankee Jim's—Wm Duck, Inspector; J Keiser and Frank Gilbert, Judges.
Todd's Valley—J W Harville, Inspector; A G Reed and E L Watson, Judges.
Smith's Ranch— — Sheriden, Inspector; John McGraw and J Wonn, Judges.
Yorkville—J Hatham, Inspector; Squire Rood and W Crenage, Judges.
Poverty Bar—Peter Braisted, Inspector; W Boling and D Williams, Judges.
Hoosier Bar—Dr Ross, Inspector; — Newhall and — Woods, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 6.

Michigan Bluff—B D Dunham, Inspector; J Levin and James Stackhouse, Judges.
Stony Bar—M W Hassett, Inspector; — Baker and C Hancock, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—M O'Boy, Inspector; E Early and O H Glancy, Judges.
Bath—B D Burt, Inspector; C Landers and C Dewy, Judges.
Forks House—G W Thomas, Inspector; John Dick and David Stoddard, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 7.

Iowa Hill—E Cunningham, Inspector; P Duer and James Dods, Judges.
Monona Flat—J C P Dow, Inspector; William S Makins and G Mills, Judges.
Wisconsin Hill—O H Young, Inspector; John Spinny and W P Lipp, Judges.
Grizzly Flat—H Winchester, Inspector; Chas Parrish and W H Jackson, Judges.
Damascus—Captain Cann, Inspector; J Haworth and Captain Randall, Judges.
Humbug Cañon—W Snyder, Inspector; Daniel Collins and James Linn, Judges.
Green Valley—W Barbour, Inspector; G O'Jee and James Young, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 8.

Antoine Cañon— — Collins, Inspector; O S McQillan and Thomas Gifford, Judges.
Last Chance—P G Hyland, Inspector; M Janson and Georgè Kuder, Judges.
Blacksmith Flat—James Platt, Inspector; John Lewis and — —, Judges
Deadwood—George Morten, Inspector; J L Robertson and J P Dunn, Judges.
Knoxville (Squaw Valley)—T Moreland, Inspecspector; John Hotchkiss and P S Tracy, Judges.
Lake Bigler—W T Ferguson, Inspector: S Knox and J C Coggin, Judges.
Bardnell—Joseph Grammer, Inspector; Walter Parmly and Charles Cook, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 9.

Pine Grove—John Weaver, Inspector; L. G. Smith and Andrew Grant, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—Robt French, Inspector; Saml Stancliffe and C Morse, Judges.
Auburn Station, (at Town Hall—C W Humphreys, Inspector; N L Thompson and L Barbrough, Judges.
Stewart's Flat—G C Newman, Inspector; Geo Courtwright and Geo. King, Judges.
Harrison's t (Forks of the road)—A S Whitmore, Inspector; S Tatum and C Farnham, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 10.

Fox's Flat—Joseph Abell, Inspector; W Kelly and Daniel Kyle, Judges.
Lincoln—S B Wyman, Inspector; H W Starr and P F Harford, Judges.
Dunn Shed—Wm Dunlap, Inspector; J Bristow and J J Lynu, Judges.
Fuller's Ranch—James Hoy, Inspector; R F Warwick and R Fuller, Judges.
Union Shed—E C Rogers, Inspector; J M Wood and Titus Ewing, Judges.
Cox's Ranch—Col McMullen, Inspector; L R Chamberlain and Thomas Fairchild, Judges.

M. FANNON,
D. W. MADDEN,
J. R. ROGERS. } Board of Supervisors.

Attest: W. H. PATTON, Clerk.

THE ATTENTION OF ELECTORS AND BOARDS OF JUDGES OF ELECTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF "AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS."

SEC 17. It shall be the duty of each Inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened in the precinct for which he is appointed, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset on the day of election.—Should such Inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened, may appoint an Inspector for the precinct.

SEC. 18. The Board of Inspectors for each precinct, shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 19. Before any election shall be opened the Inspector, Judges, and Clerks, shall each, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law.—If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the Inspector shall administer the same to the Judges and Clerks, and one of the Judges shall administer the oaths to the Inspector.

SEC. 20. The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board, and after its organization, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths which may be required in the progress of the election. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Judges or by absence or refusal to serve of either of the clerks, after the polls have been opened.

SEC. 22. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the Judges shall close the polls; Provided, that the Judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 23. The Board of Judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

SEC. 24. The voting shall be by ballot—The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the person for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

SEC. 25. Whenever any person offers to vote the Inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualifications of such persons as an elector, shall receive his ballot and in the presence of the other Judges put the same, without being opened, into the ballot-box.

SEC. 26. The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

SEC. 27. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or any legal voter, and it shall in all cases be the duty of the Inspector and each of the Judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 28. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of Judges to declare to him the qualification of an elector.

SEC. 29. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of Judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: "You swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information or belief: that you have resided in the State 6 months next preceding the election, and in this county (or district, or township, as the case may be) thirty days and that you have not before voted this day."

SEC. 30. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges, he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 31. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions respecting such alleged conviction: and in the absence of any authenticate records of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

SEC. 32. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting and no votes shall be afterwards received.

SEC. 33. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of the election, the judges shall open the ballot-box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot-box be removed from the room in which any election shall be held, until all the ballots are counted; the counting of ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the Inspector or one of the Judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which each person is voted for.—Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for, for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the Inspector or Judge.—The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

SEC. 24. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the sicket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the Board of Judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

SEC. 35. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers, containing the poll list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, Judges and Inspector. One of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the Inspector, and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a chord or thread by the Inspector during the counting of the ballot, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the clerks, and said ballots, together with the other of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the Inspector in the presence of the Judges and clerks, and indorsed "Election Returns," and be directed and delivered or sent by the Inspector to the county clerk of the county in which the election is held, and the said ballots shall be kept for at least six months by said clerk; and if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precint shall not have been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the Board of Supervisors to open the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of said precinct, and the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to recount the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted.

SEC. 36. The said package shall be delivered to the County Clerk by one of the Judges or Clerks of the election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand the person delivering it shall, before the County Clerk take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the Judges (naming him,) that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the Judges, and the postmaster shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the Judges (naming him.)

SEC. 104. If any Inspector, Judge, or clerk of any election shall, previou to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to pry into or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elector in a folded form, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the Board of Judges, to be opened or examined into previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the Board of Judges by any elector, with the view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election, without the consent of the elector, shall disclose the name of any person or persons which such Inspector, Judge or clerk, shall have fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for such elector at any election, every such Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. Every person who shall forge or counterfeit returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town, or ward, where no election was in fact held, or shall wilfully substitute forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward, where an election was actually held, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two years, and not more than ten years. Every person who shall wilfully add to or subtract from the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns of such election, whether such person be an officer of such an election or not, every officer of elections who shall wilfully make false and fradulent returns, in any manner whatever, of an election held in any precinct, town, or ward, and every person whomsoever, whether officer or not, to whom or through whom any such returns are required by law to be made, whether such person be County Clerk, Messenger, Secretary of State, or other person, wh shall alter such election returns, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than five years.

Every person who shall aid or abet in the commission of the offenses mentioned in this section, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of said offenses, and shall not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney, or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, shall, for every such offense, be punished, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison for a term of not more than two years.

The attention of Inspectors and Judges is called to an Act to amend an act to regulate elections, passed March 23d, 1855, on page 160 of the Statute of 1855.

And the attention of the Inspector of election is specially drawn to his duty under section 35, in relation to sending ballots to the County Clerk.

The above is the law regulating Elections in this State, and the Boards of Election in the different Precincts are required to comply with it.

THE CONTEST.—The *Standard* (N. T.) of August 10th, in speaking of the present political contest in this State has the following well digested remarks in relation to the two aspirants for gubernatorial honors:

"The present political contest in California is one of special interest, as upon its result hangs the destiny of the administration of the government of that State for the four succeeding years. The standard bearer of the Administration party, Mr. Low, is a respectable gentlemen, but he does not possess the first qualification for the high and responsible position to which he aspires. Mr. Low is a successful business man and a good citizen—nothing more. He does not make the least pretension to statesmanship or marked ability. He is untried and inexperienced. It is true he served a portion of a term in Congress as an accidental Representative of California, but, as far as we are advised, left not a visible trace behind him to denote his entrance or his exit. Opposed to him is the gallant and noble Downey who administered the affairs of that State so ably and satisfactorily for two years preceding the term of the present incumbent. Under the leadership of this distinguished gentlemen the Democracy of that State have organized thoroughly and are making an energetic and commendable fight for the ascendency. Amid the anathemas of their enemies, their curses and threats, they are moving steadily forward to the accomplishment of a noble purpose. They are determined, if possible, to redeem the State from the disgrace which Republican rule has cast upon its escutcheon. Such enthusiasm has not been seen in California for years, as pervades the Democratic hosts at present. The candidates are canvassing the State thoroughly, and the people are turning out almost *en masse* to hear them."

TEMPERANCE.—We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Temperance Lecturer, will visit this place some time during the latter part of this week, and will address the citizens on that important subject.

BORN.

In this place, on the 17th instant, the wife of B. H. Bartlett, of a daughter.

Township Democratic Ticket.

For Justice of the Peace,
E. B. BOUST, of Dutch Flat.

For Constables,
JOE BAKER, of Dutch Flat,
JACOB KECK, of Illinoistown.

For Road Commissioner,
A. KIPP, of Gold Run.

NOTICE TO TAY-PAYERS.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF THE SEVERAL Townships in the county of Placer having been delivered to me by the District Assessors, according to law, and being now in my possession, notice is hereby given to the persons whose names appear upon said rolls that the Board of Equalization will meet on Monday the 11th day of August, at the Recorder's office, Auburn, to hear all applications for the Equalization of taxes, and will continue in session until all such business is disposed of.

WM. H. PATTON, Recorder,
and ex-officio Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan.20-tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 14-tf

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

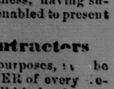
and an attentive and accommodating Bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.—tf

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best



SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers.—This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. ☜ nov13-tf.

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
MANUFACTURER
Of Boots and Shoes,
(Opposite the Brewery.)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contratets.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS,.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17-tf.

NOTICE.—J. L. SANDERSON will act as my authorized agent during my absence in the Atlantic States, in receiving and receipting for money in my name. GEO. L. SLOCUMB.

July 16, 1863. 1m

WRITING SCHOOL.—W. S. James proposes opening a writing school in this place on Monday evening, August 10th. All who wish to improve their penmanship will do well to attend the school while a chance is offered. Terms: Tuition one term (fifteen nights) $5 00 with stationery furnished. No charge if no improvement is made.

PONY SALOON.
Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating barkeeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

JUSTICE AND CANDOR.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* justly remarked some days ago that the press of the Loyal States does not always show the same wisdom which marks the practice of journals in the Seceded States when they are called on to decide the expediency of publishing or withholding facts or incidents which may, from their mere publication, afford ground for inferences discouraging to the cause they respectively represent and uphold. For instance, a few days ago much sensation was made over the alleged discovery in Pennsylvania of an oath-bound company of conspirators, pledged to resist the operations of the Government, even to the extent of compassing the assassination of President Lincoln. The story was incontinently bruited as a matter of great public concern, and spread by the telegraph on its wings of lightning throughout the whole Union, with fear of change perplexing timid patriots and giving fresh hope to armed insurgents; whereas when a "bread riot" occurs in Richmond, the suggestive event is left to be first published by released prisoners returning from that city to the Loyal States. The Disunion press was not forward to disseminate intelligence which, it was seen, could not but tend to make impressions damaging to the prosperity of the "Southern Confederacy."

And as with accruing events so also with the mutations and developments of political opinion in the country. These latter are not always treated with the candor due to opponents, or with the discretion due to the wisdom of the serpent any more than to the harmlessness of the dove. It is common to make political dissent from any particular policy of the Administration synonymous with disloyalty, and thus to create an impression, as far as such reckless extravagances can be said to have any weight, injurious to the real earnestness and substantial unanimity of the people in maintainance of the National Government.

We are glad to perceive that a re-action has begun to declare itself against this injustice and folly. We have more than once signalized the danger to which we thought the Democracy were exposed under the temptation of making their opposition to the Administration as systematic and unquestioning as the maladroit praise of professional retainers. And we have equally remonstrated against the injustice of classing all who are Democrats among aiders and abettors of the rebellion, simply because they dissent from the military administration in some of its measures, and in its choice of agents deemed best qualified to command in the field.

While the election was pending in the great State of New York no journal was more decided than the *Daily Times* in affirming that the success of the Democratic ticket would be a defeat of the Union cause. Now we find the editor of that journal holding the following language. We quote from a speech made by Mr. Raymond on Monday last, at a great meeting held by the Union Leaguers in the city of New York:

"Fellow-citizens, while this contest with the rebellion lasts let us hear nothing of divisions upon the main point. Have as many others as you like; have any division on the face of the earth among yourselves that will not interrupt the career of our armies to victory, and the career of free government to prosperity and to glory. Differ on minor matters; be a Democrat, any thing you like. For my own part, I don't believe there is any party in this country, I do not believe there is any knot of men sufficiently large and sufficiently respectable to be under the name of a party, that is not loyal to the Constitution and the Union. The Democratic party I have not agreed with in its measures. I have thought many of them detrimental to the various interests of the country and the American States. But, rely upon it, they had a path of duty marked out for themselves. They stood ready to save the nation if they could. Perhaps they were in hopes they would have a chance by-and-by. And if this Administration cannot save the Union, then I pray God in Heaven to send another that can whether it be Democratic or any other."

And in the columns of his journal Mr. Raymond announces the same confidence in the steadfast loyalty of the great mass of the Democratic party, while according to them the same right of independent judgment which is exercised by all other free-born Americans. We quote from the New York *Times* as follows:

"We have *never doubted* that the great body of the Democratic party are for preserving the Union, and for crushing the rebellion, which alone threatens its existence. We do not doubt that they look upon a vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means by which the result can be brought about. And, in spite of all the efforts that may be made to drive or seduce the Democratic party from that position, we believe it will hold it with fidelity and firmness, and will insist upon the adoption of that policy by this Administration, and by any other that may succeed it.

"We are well aware that the Democratic party does not endorse very many of the acts of the Administration. We have no right to ask such an endorsement at its hands. Upon any of the details of Administration, upon any of the measures which the President and Congress may see fit to adopt, that party has a perfect right to its own opinions. It may with perfect propriety protest against the proclamation of emancipation, the policy of arbitrary arrests, the enlistment of negro soldiers, and any other measure of the Administration. All we have a right to demand is, that it shall not resist or thwart the execution of any *law*, or assume a position of *active hostility* to any policy which the Government may deem necessary to the suppression of the rebellion. It has no right to resist the execution of the conscription act, nor to defeat the enforcement of any law of Congress while it stands upon the statute book.

"With the exception of a few factious members, who seem to be acting purely from motives of personal selfishness and ambition, the great mass of the Democratic party are perfectly loyal in their sentiments and position. While they oppose the Administration in many of its measures, as they have a perfect right to do, they assert the supreme necessity of crushing the rebellion by force of arms, and preserving the Union at whatever sacrifice of party views and opinions. The meeting of Monday invites all such Democrats to proclaim anew their purposes to the world."

MR. JOHN YULE, Republican nominee for the Senate spoke in this place on Tuesday evening last to a slim attendance of weary listeners. John may be a pretty good fellow, but he can't make a speech. He *appropriates*, too, or tries to, the principles of the Democratic party, and then abuses the principles for being Democratic. Ah! John, "chicken's tail is too short to fly high," which you will find out to your huge disgust, as soon as the votes are counted.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senators,
HON. CHARLES C. DUDLEY,
Of Iowa Hill.
ELISHA L. BRADLEY,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Assemblymen,
STEPHEN A. BOUTWELL,
Of the Plains.
DANA PERKINS,
Of Auburn Station.
JAMES C. BALL,
Of the Plains.

For County Judge,
H. FITZSIMMONS,
Of Forest Hill.

For Sheriff,
HENRY GOODING,
Of Auburn.

For Clerk,
A. HUNTLEY,
Of Forest Hill.

For Treasurer,
E. M. BANVARD,
Of Auburn.

For Recorder,
WILLIAM H. PATTON,
Of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney,
JO. HAMILTON,
Of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
D. W. HAMMOND,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator,
CHARLES T. PALMER,
Of Auburn.

For Coroner,
THOMAS SHANLEY,
Of Rock Creek.

For County Surveyor,
E. CLEMENT UREN,
Of Dutch Flat.

FOR THE UNION!!
In Politics, Religion and Trade.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE fire-proof store opposite the Dutch Flat Hotel, in which he has just placed an excellent assortment of

Groceries,
Liquors,
Window Glass,
Crockeryware,
Patent Medicines,
Iron and Steel,
Hardware,
Tinware, &c. &c.,

Which by a union of customers he is enabled to furnish for a trifling advance on San Francisco cash prices. Those in need of Family Groceries, Provisions, Stoves, Tinware and Crockeryware, will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Having made arrangements with manufacturers below, I am enabled to furnish every description of castings, for which orders are respectfully solicited.

Tin, sheet iron and copperware manufactured and repaired. FRED. BURCKHALTER.

Dutch Flat, August 13, 1863.—tf.

PAY UP YOUR PEANUT BILLS.

TO OUR LARGE AND EXTENSIVE CIRCLE of friends whose names are recorded on our books followed by the mysterious and significant characters "Dr" we would mildly yet firmly say, "come and see us" we are stopping at the same old place where you found us when you obtained your little accommodation.

We have waited long and patiently for you to come of your own accord, because being of a naturally modest turn of mind we don't like to dun, but now that stern necessity is at our heels we feel convinced that we shall let modesty slide between this and the 1st of September, (we can't tell the exact date) and commence dunning in real earnest and when we do commence there will be *done* some of the hardest dunning that was ever *done* in this county.

Come up and volunteer and thereby save yourselves from the draft.

Yours Squarenpatively,
GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE.

Dutch Flat, August 12th, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - -	**New York City.**
Corn Exchange, - -	**New York City.**
City of Hartford, - -	**Hartford.**

Policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 13.—tf E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 6–6m

PICTURE GALLERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 23, 18 63.–tf.

H. HUBBARD.....E. M. HALL.....B. C. ALLEN.

HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND
DUTCH FLAT,
Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business 1ys-

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26,–3m

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale.

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;
1500 lbs Citric Acid;
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;
50 casks super Carb Soda;
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,
100 ozs Strychnine, pure
75 Sulph Morphine,
100 lbs Iodide Potassa
125 lbs Chloroform
100 lbs Calomel
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil
1100 gallons pure Lard Oil in tins
800 galls Camphene
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins
1100 galls Linseed Oil
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil
800 galls Castor Oil
Origanum, Peppermint
Sprue and Almonds
Paint Brushes
White-wash Brushes
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes
Feather Dusters
10 bbls refined Lampblack
20 bbls Irish Moss
10 cases Isinglass;
700 doz Wright's Pills
20 gross Brandreth's Pills
100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's Jayne's, Lee's and McLane's Pills
100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
100 doz Lyon's Katharion
500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
90 Cases best Olive Oil
3000 lbs Sal Soda
50 bbls Resin
100 bbls Plaster Paris
10 bbls Marble Dust
20 bbls Whiting
3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
1000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ⅛ and 1lb papers
2500 lbs Borax
3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
20 bbls Dye woods
Varnishes of all kinds

25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL
IMPORTING HOUSE,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Plaggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Plaggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Excavators, burrs & drills
gum & plain, great variety	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Jones & White's gold foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Wheels,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Grind Stones and Polish Powders,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Lathes,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Dental chairs & head rests,	patterns.
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensury Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure.	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

jul8-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.
J. T. MATHEWSON, Rec. Sec. jal-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A SURE THING.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the possessor against the possibility of any Private Complaints. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in his profession, and accumulated a fortune in that State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world at least, blessed with pure and uncontaminated blood, a good constitution, a fortune in itself,) and perfectly free from that Scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practised in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his success as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (enclosing one dollar, with stamp to pay return postage,) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are referred to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, by his motto, *no cure, no pay*, to fulfill his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,
Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. May 21–tf

A. HOWARD. CHARLEY THOMAS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
EUROPEAN STYLE.

(FORMERLY THE ANTELOPE)
MAIN, ABOVE STOCKTON STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS, OLD RESIDENTS OF of Dutch Flat, and experienced in the Hotel and Restaurant business, take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have opened the above place and intend keeping it in pure city style, and trust their efforts will meet with public favor. This house will be kept open day and night.

Meals served at all hours.

Boarders taken by the Week, Day or Single Meal.

N. B. The patrons of our house can rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in furnishing all the delicacies in their season, viz:

Fresh Vegetables, Daily.
Fresh and prepared Fruits,
Fresh Oysters and Clams,

from the shell or cooked in any style desired.

Green Turtle, Turkey, Pigeon, Chicken, Quail, Partridge, Hare, Squirrel, etc.,

all of which will be furnished in as good style as can be found in the State.

Don't forget the place, opposite Havey & Hooper's old stand, Main street. You will always be sure to get your money's worth. HOWARD & THOMAS. April 2.–3m

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE!

STOVES,

STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

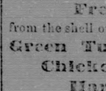
Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf



LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates. 49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.
From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE,
DEALERS IN
Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
Dutch Flat, May 10, 1862.—tf.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,
House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUM,..... .....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest
Wines, Brandies, Cigars
and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices. December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO IN- form the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily. March 13, 1862.—tf

FRESH LARD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to

Jan. 1.–tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, sing

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 21th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH. HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.
Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY AN- nounce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.–tf

SAFES! SAFES!
F. TILLMAN,
No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m " TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

THOMAS BOYCE'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,	Fresh Scotch.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.–1y

Reduction in Prices to Subscribers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	PER YEAR.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Tales of the Day	3 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunts' Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (comic)	2 50
Nic Nax (comic)	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow (comic)	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	3 00
New York Police Gazette	3 50
New York Clipper	3 50
New York Home Journal	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 50
New York Sunday Mercury	3 50
New York Sunday Atlas	3 50
New York Sunday Times	3 50
New York Sunday Dispatch	3 50
New York Sunday Courier	3 50
New York Weekly Times	3 50
New York World	3 50
New York Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 50
New York Leader	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Zeitung (German)	3 50
New York Demokrat	3 50
New York Criminal Zeitung	3 50
New York Family Blatter	3 50
New York Vanity Fair	3 50
New York Irish American	3 50
New York Scientific American	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Tablet	3 50
New York Country Gentleman	3 50
New York Weekly	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Herald of Progress	3 50
New York Scottish American Journal	5 00
New York Albion	6 00
New York Eco d'Italia (Italian)	8 00
New York La Cronica (Spanish)	12 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Flag of our Union	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Banner of Light	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Investigator	3 50
Boston Literary Companion	3 50
Boston Littell's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 50
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	3 00
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	3 50
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St., Louis Weekly Republican	3 50

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illustrated News, with supplements	$11 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
London Illustrated News of the World	14 00
London Illustrated Times	12 00
London Weekly Times	10 00
London Bell's Life	13 00
London Athenæum	12 00
London Punch	8 00
London once a Week	8 00
Liverpool Wilmer and Smith's Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	13 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
London World of Fashion	6 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British Quarterly Review	3 00
Edinburgh Quarterly Review	3 00
London Quarterly Review	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	13 00

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders of Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address,

J. STRATMAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OE PLACER CO

WHEREAS, All just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions and by the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats we desire above all things else a restoration of the Union of these States under the Constitution of our Fathers; that we know of no such right as the right of secession; that Democracy recognizes no such dogma in her political creed, and has no sympathy or feeling in common with it.

Resolved, That as Democrats we at all times feel bound by our Democracy to give, and we will give, a free and unhesitating support to our Federal Government in whatever hands the reins of that Government may be, to assist its every constitutional effort to suppress rebellion and sustain itself from the assaults of its enemies, let them come from whatever quarter they may; and while we do so, we believe it is our right and our duty to watch with jealous care the rights of ourselves and of the people, and we reserve the right to condemn, and we will condemn that which our consciences as free men cannot approve. And if any party in power denies to us this right of conscience, we believe that party dangerous to the liberty of the people and shall never have our support.

Resolved, That the taking up arms against the government of the United States, as was done in the existing rebellion in the slave holding States is a paramount wrong beyond all justification, and for which no reasonable pretext can ever be pointed out. And while we cannot endorse the policy of the Administration, we conceive no right of rebels anywhere to complain thereof, until they have ceased to rebel—peace is restored; and having obtained pardon for treason, they come to claim their rights as law abiding citizens under the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution with its guarantees, is the only safeguard to the rights of the people; that we prefer to trust it as the production of the mature wisdom and patriotism of its framers rather than the hasty and excited impulses of party rulers; that any departure from it, be the excuse what it may, will meet our constant opposition at the ballot-box. That the plea of expediency is no just excuse for open violation of this Constitution, and in our opinion, is not only wrong but tends to weaken and destroy the union of these States and render the hope of its reconstruction impossible.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of Democratic Government and responsible for all the miseries of our distressed country.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn and repudiate the policy recommended by the President of taxing the white men of the free States, in addition to the enormous burdens imposed by the war, hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase and set free the negroes of the South, as wholly without warrant in the Constitution, unjust and visionary.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the late Proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union.

Resolved, That while remembering with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field, we tender our sympathy to the friends of those who have fallen in the defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans.

Resolved, That by the corruptions developed in the late Legislature of this State, by reckless expenditures and appropriations, by proscriptive and partizan legislation and by an evident intention to elevate the negro to citizenship, the party in power in California have shown itself unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we present this platform to the people of Placer county, and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion all those of whatever creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4 Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

W. C. JONES. Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity.—Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

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District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myres, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanlear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1	Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2	D. W. Madden.
" No. 3	Michael Fannon.

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and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations,

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

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PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec1-6m

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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

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Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

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WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

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A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

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D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c, quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.-tf

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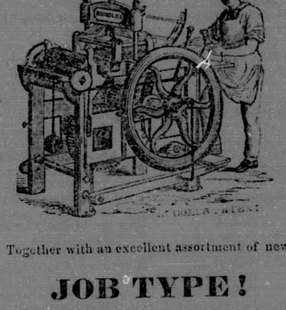

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1863's Specialty.
GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.
"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."
The New York Mercury
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

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and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;
OR,
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.
BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, pos paid, to
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DR. J. C. YOUNG,
LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,
Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.
Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.
No. 615 Commercial street,
OPPOSITE THE MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secrecy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, Dr. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, 165 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

TO LADIES

Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for *success* and *skill* warrants him in the assurance of *guaranteeing* to them not only *relief* but perfect *cure.*

DR. J. C. YOUNG

Has been for a series of years a professor of the disorders of Females, and the success attendant upon his treatment has become so well known as to elicit universal approbation.

Ladies who have taken advantage of his skill enjoy *perfect immunity* from a return of their former sufferings.

☞ Communications (by letter or personal interview) perfectly confidential.

Ample Office Accommodations secures the patient against the chance of meeting other than the attendan Physician.

The celebrated Female Remedies, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the *safest and surest* remedies for the complaints for which they are applied.

The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lody should be without these Renovating agents.

None genuine unless procure yt his office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

☞ Consultation by leter or otherwise free.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! *Preventive Powders for Married Ladies!* New, safe and infallible. The properties of this very celebrated medicine are the most extraordinary kind, preventing conception, without curtailing matrimonial privileges in the least. Most convenient for use, with full directions. Price, Ten Dollars.

FRENCH LUNAR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—After years of use, these Pills stand unrivaled in efficacy! Guaranteed to remove *all obstructions* to which, as a sex, females are liable! No possible injury can arise from their use! Price, $5 per box.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and medical advice of Dr. Young on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Young takes this opportunity of observing that *all letters* are only opened and *replied to by himself*, and as promptly as possible.

The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at 615 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.